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THE ENGINEER IN CHINA HIS HOPES AND DUTIES.

ATTRACTIVE PAPER BY A SHANGHAI
ENGINEER.

A meeting of the Engineering Society of China was held at Shanghai last week when Mr. J. S. S. Cooper read a paper on "Engineering in China."

The author began by deploring the fact that the standing of engineers in China among their fellow citizens was not higher, and urged the Engineering Society of China to act in such a way as to raise that standing. The speaker claimed that engineers had a duty to China, and this duty was the real keynote of the whole paper.

The commercial engineer who sells plant he knows to be unsuitable, the railway engineer who conspires to limit on proper construction, the consultant who allows himself to be overborne by the persistence of ignorant clients, the public utility engineer who thinks that just and equal service to all is a hopeless ideal, the construction designer who takes advantage of the absence of proper building laws and safety codes—each one of these is failing in his duty to China and is betraying a trust which cannot be placed in his keeping.

If it is right to say that each individual engineer has a duty to China, surely it is right to claim that the Engineering Society of China has a still heavier responsibility towards the country whose name it has assumed. It is greatly to the credit of the society in the past it has recognized this responsibility and has tried sincerely to meet it. The appointment of committees to study standardization and education in the interests of our Chinese neighbours without question arose from this sense of duty, and if these labours have not been fully successful, it should be recognized that this has been due largely to causes beyond the society's control. High aims should evoke not criticism, but encouragement and praise, and it is devoutly to be hoped that this society will on no account abandon its efforts to help the country in which we live.

THE COMMERCIAL ENGINEER.
The paper then proceeded to the consideration of the different kinds of engineer in China, and made a vigorous defence of the commercial engineer. It was claimed that commercial work gave the fullest scope not only for technical ability but also for the highest mental and moral qualifications.

However, many specialists, the merchant may employ, there are never enough to meet all the extraordinary demands of the Chinese market. The commercial engineer thus finds himself grappling one hour with electrical problems, the next with matters connected with railways, or chemical plants, or coal mines, or textile machinery, or paper making, or water supply, or motor-boats, or any one of the endless varieties of engineering which spring from four hundred million beings.

THE MAP'S DEFICIENCIES.
An examination then followed of the difficulties which concern engineers in China. These were enumerated as: absence of a stable system of law; ignorance of the people in technical matters; scarcity of engineering materials; great distances and slow communications; language difficulties; and customs and usages of the country.

Approximately the fourth of these points the author said:

It is in many ways a great pity that the ordinary atlas consists of pages of equal size, allotting the same space to the maps of England and China. It would help to a better sense of proportion, if all maps of England were printed on a sheet of newspaper, while maps of China were allowed the space of an ordinary dining table. This would give a fair comparison in miles. If, however, for miles is substituted time of transit, the map of China should be painted on the entire wall of a large house. From London to Aberdeen is a train ride. From Shanghai to Peking or Canton is a journey, and from Hongkong to Chingtu or Lanchow is an expedition.

SYMPATHY AND ANTIPATHY.

The paper concluded by a statement of the qualifications specially needed for work in this country: sound technical training, particularly in first principles; a good character, robust health, willingness to learn, knowledge of human nature, adaptability and resource, and willingness to sympathize with and like the Chinese. Of the last mentioned qualification the following paragraph may be quoted:

The seventh and last of the author's list of qualifications is, in his opinion, by no means the least. Curiously enough, there seem to be two well-defined groups of foreign residents when classified according to their attitude towards the Chinese. The great majority of foreigners fall in the first group—those who like and sympathize with the Chinese, admire their abilities, and make allowances for their foibles. The other class, fortunately very much in the minority, dislike and look down upon their Celestial neighbours, see in them no abilities to admire, and consider them stupid and objectionable. This attitude is undoubtedly due to an entire absence of sympathy and of desire to sympathize. Whatever may be the rights and wrongs of the case, there is no possible question as to which of these two classes will find a stay in China at once agreeable and successful. Persons of the second group should be dissuaded by all possible means from taking up work in this country.

PLAY THE GAME.

The closing sentences were as follows:—The author does, however, feel most strongly that conditions in China are peculiar, that special aptitudes are necessary for technical work there, and that the engineer in that country has unusual obligations. In an equal contest of wits it may be perfectly legitimate to get the best of it if one can. In seeking technical advice, Chinese clients or employers place themselves so completely in the hands of the engineer that it would scarcely be sportsmanlike to take advantage of their ignorance. The modern world is so much the creation of engineers that they have at once a right to a voice in its conduct and a responsibility for the safe working of the devices they have thrust upon it.

H.M.S. CAIRO'S VISIT TO TSINGTAO.

A correspondent at Tsingtao sent to the N.C. Daily News, the following account of the visit recently paid to the port of Tsingtao by H.M.S. Cairo:

Tsingtao, November 25th.
H.M.S. Cairo, Captain Aubrey Lambert, R.N., left here on the 17th instant after a stay of a week which will long be remembered by the Allied community of Tsingtao, though naturally more especially by the British section of it. Never was ship more welcome, nor more regretted on departure than the Cairo, and it was only to have on ship a year, then let that ship be the Cairo!

Very adequate arrangements had been made ashore for the men, and special thanks are due to Li Kingman for the free use of an unoccupied flat on the sea front quite close to where the men landed. This flat the residents furnished as a naval canteen, where meals at cost price were served throughout the week from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. The fact that the men had somewhere to go on landing was much appreciated.

The week's programme commenced with a football match on Armistice Day, followed by high tea at the Grand Hotel for about 170 men, and a smoking concert after that put up by the ship's concert party known as "The Pyramids," and ended with a most enjoyable reception by Captain Lambert and the officers on Tuesday afternoon, the 18th instant.

Friday was devoted to sight-seeing, and His Excellency the Acting Governor, Major-General Hilda, took a party of officers to Laoshan on an all-day motor picnic, an outing which was much enjoyed. Saturday afternoon was given up to sports, the programme consisting of six events and a tug-of-war. The teams for the latter were from the ship's company and the tug won in fine style by the seamen against the stokers, the Marines and Daymen having gone down in the preliminary pulls. Miss Archer, the sister of our Vice-Consul, gave away the prizes, after which tea was dispensed by Mrs. Alway, in the Golf Club House.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Eckford, who have just returned from England, and are unfortunately going to leave us to live in Tientsin in the near future, gave a most delightful dance on Saturday night, which was what Daisy Ashford would have called "splendid."

NO UNWARRANTED INCIDENTS.

On Sunday there was an all-day golf match with "ties" at the Golf Club, and the participation of leading Japanese business men gave the officers an opportunity of meeting representative Japanese other than officials. Tsingtao won by 5 games to 4.

On Monday afternoon Tsingtao and officers of the Cairo took on the rest of the ship at Soccer, the result being a draw, one goal each. Following this match, the other half of the ship was entertained to high tea, and there was another very enjoyable concert arranged by "The Pyramids" with a complete change of programme. Special mention must be made of Messrs. Leigh, Teller, Sargent and Siala, the last-named being the accompanist.

During the interval short speeches were made by Mr. Archer, H.M. Vice-Consul at Tsingtao, Captain Lambert, R.N., and Petty Officer Leonard.

The Japanese authorities were evidently very much impressed by the good conduct of the men, and after the Cairo's departure the local newspaper came out with an editorial commenting on the fact that during the week's stay there was not a single case of any kind to be dealt with by the gendarmes.

FORMER SHANGHAI RESIDENT ARRESTED AT SEATTLE.

JEWELS IN BAGGAGE.

Robert L. Ward, well-known in Shanghai business circles, has been arrested by the local authorities at Seattle on a charge of having stolen a considerable amount of jewellery which was found in his baggage and which, it is alleged, was stolen in Shanghai. Five informations of obtaining money by false pretences, embezzlement and forgery have also been lodged against him in the United States Court for China in Shanghai.

Three of the charges filed are for alleged embezzlement of money and jewellery valued at \$15,000, which were entrusted to him by Mr. C. Y. Chang, secretary and treasurer of the Shanghai Motor Corporation, a company which Ward organized, and of which he was the principal. The fourth information charges him with having obtained, by false representations, a letter of credit for \$30,000 shortly before he left for America, where he was arrested.

The fifth information alleges that he forged a letter to the American Consulate asking for permission to allow a Chinese to enter the United States and claiming that he was a business man whereas he had been a "boy" at a local hotel.

Ward left Shanghai for Seattle a few weeks ago ostensibly on a business trip and simultaneously with his arrest, the five informations were filed against him. When arrested he told the authorities that he could explain to the Chinese secretary how he became possessed of the articles valued at \$15,000 and the subject of three of the informations. He also claimed that he served in the anti-Bolshevik army of Kolchak in Siberia.

His arrest has come as a surprise to many people of the business fraternity to whom, as stated, he was well-known. He first came to Shanghai two years ago and was connected with a bank, but he eventually severed his connection with it and branched into a motor business, the Shanghai Motor Corporation which he organized. Quite recently, he gained some notoriety in the American Court where he was charged with assaulting Mr. Eymard C. Endt, after a fight in the Burlington Hotel, in September, but the charge was withdrawn after a preliminary hearing.

THE GENERAL TRADE SITUATION.

WHY TRADE IS QUIET.

The Monthly Bulletin of Information, issued by the Department of Overseas Trade for the month of October, says:—

The past two months have appeared to emphasise the belief that the month of July saw the culminating point of the wave of buying which seemed to be almost world-wide, and which resulted in the July exports reaching record figures. Consequently upon the falling off in demand subsequently there has been much talk of a coming trade slump, and the August trade returns have been freely used as an argument in support of the contention that a serious slump has already started.

Undoubtedly trade has fallen off rather considerably since that period when exports reached the highest figure, and the home trade also was in a healthy active state, and equally undoubtedly the present condition may be more or less accurately described as a slump if the July conditions are taken as a standard by which the trade for each subsequent month should be measured. It is, however, when the August figures are compared with the first seven months of the year that the slump becomes less evident, for the August exports practically equal those of June and are well in excess of the average for the monthly average, January to June. It should also be realised that even in pre-war days August and September were looked upon as "quiet" months, which, if showing no materials decline in exports, would not normally be expected to equal the record month of the preceding portion of the year. Further, in August there were only 22½ working days at the docks compared with 25 in July, while the habit of holiday making is steadily growing in the chief industrial centres and the unusually long vacations in many of these can hardly fail to be reflected in the exports of the following two months.

On the other hand, evidence is very strong that there has been a steady falling off in the volume of world's buying since the beginning of August. United Kingdom industries have certainly felt the slackening of demand and there has been a fairly general slowing up both for home and export trade. Hasty pessimists have seized upon these facts as proof positive of the coming of a trade slump, and have either ignored or discounted the various very real and quite normal factors which have added to the effects of slackening demand, which, during August, had caused exports to "fall" to nearly £4,000,000 above the monthly average of the first seven months of the year.

It is beyond dispute that the threat of a coal strike, which has been hanging over the country for over six weeks, has been one of the strongest factors in restricting business.

It is, of course, quite possible that a trade slump has started—it will need the returns of the next two months to give proof—but the use of the August returns as sufficient basis upon which to make such claim is scarcely admissible as a sound argument.

It has long been recognised that steadily rising prices and the gradual filling of stocks—for it is in very few instances that traders believe the world to be stocked with goods in sufficient volume to meet requirements for any protracted period—must sooner or later cause a temporary cessation of buying beyond the needs of the moment, in the hope of causing a reduction in the high level of prices ruling, and the opinion is held by many that this point has now been reached; that whatever slump there may be is of a purely temporary nature due to this and one or two general causes, and that while manufacturers and merchants may for a time find difficulty in securing orders, there is no reason to believe that they have cause for great anxiety for the future, nor that this country is in danger of losing its hold upon overseas markets.

Certainly the various normal factors mentioned above—the shorter working period, the holiday season and the threatened coal strike, all of which are temporary—would, themselves, have in normal circumstances been sufficient to cause a quietening of trade; and before it is admitted that a slump, in the true sense of the word—which implies the excess of supply over demand—is in course of development, industry should be given time to recover from the operation of these adverse factors.

AN EXPLANATION.

From the latest issue of the Statist which has been running a series of articles on the "Prices of Commodities" we take the following:—

"It has been widely asserted of late that the fall in commodity prices is responsible for the present depression of trade; but though this is true in the case of some commodities, notably textiles, the extent of the fall in the general price level as revealed by the above figures is too small to be accepted categorically as an explanation of the depression. Perhaps the primary cause of the depression has been an expectation on the part of the consumer that prices, other than food prices, were to fall. Under this influence the buying public, and in turn the retailer, postpone their orders for goods in the hope of getting them filled more advantageously later on, and so manufacturers and wholesale houses find it necessary either to curtail their holdings of stocks or to lower their selling prices. Unfortunately, the high cost of labour and materials does not warrant a reduction of selling prices; while a restriction of output only aggravates the evil by increasing the cost of production per unit through the medium of overhead charges. The result is an increase in unemployment, part-time working, and in the number of commercial failures, features which are becoming more apparent as the winter advances."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

BRITISH TRADE FACILITIES.

Sir Walter Townley, ex-British Minister at The Hague and Governor of the British Chamber of Commerce for the Netherlands East Indies, delivered an address to the members of the London Chamber of Commerce recently on "Opportunities for British Trade in the Dutch East Indies."

Mr. Stanley Machin, president of the chamber, presided over a large attendance, and said that last year Great Britain exported goods to the value of six and a half millions sterling to the Dutch East Indies, which was a little over half as much as the value exported by Holland to the island.

Sir Walter Townley said both import and export were wide and varied, and offered such a rich field for mercantile enterprise that foreign competition to secure the lion's share was bound to be keen. With Germany out of the running for the moment, the United Kingdom, the United States and Japan were the chief competitors. The chief articles of import were textiles, boots, shoes, machinery of all sorts, building materials, glassware, pottery, hats, matches, fancy goods, metals, drugs, artificial manures, foodstuffs, including tinned food and milk, and mineral waters. The value of the soft goods imported in 1918 was about £12,000,000, about equal in cost to the figures of 1913, though considerably smaller in volume. Special openings existed for the importation of locomotives of all sorts, machinery, both agricultural and industrial, hardware, and motor-cars, whilst the demand for glassware and pottery was very large.

The object of the British Chamber of Commerce for the Netherlands East Indies was to bring this rich market to the more direct attention of British trade and to show how it could be reached in the most satisfactory manner. It was their special aim to encourage the export of British goods, but the great value of the export trade from the islands must not be overlooked, and the war had shown the immense value of many of the products. The chamber was in close touch with the leading commercial officials in Java, who had proved their appreciation of its efforts to improve trade relations between the United Kingdom and the archipelago by supplying it with much most valuable information which would not in the ordinary course be given to individual inquirers, and further, the chamber was already making preparations for those or its members who wished to be represented at next year's Bandung Fair. As soon as finances permitted, the chamber would establish its own agent in Java, with a suitable staff, to enable him to keep it almost daily informed of commercial developments. It was hoped to establish exhibitions once or twice a year, at which Netherlands Indian exports would be shown side by side with samples of what their rivals, Europe, America, and Asia, sent to the island. In conclusion, Sir Walter said it was felt that the Chamber of Commerce was sorely needed to bring home to British manufacturers and merchants knowledge of the vast resources of the rich Netherlands Indian market before the supremacy was snatched up by others.

Mr. Van Swinderen, the Netherlands Minister, proposing a vote of thanks to Sir Walter Townley, said that the Netherlands Government desired to see foreign capital and brains introduced into their colonies, but above all things they desired that that capital and those brains should be British. (Cheers.)

Sir William Clark, of the Department of Overseas Trade, absented, and said the department was extending its commercial diplomatic and was appointing a Commercial Secretary for the Dutch East Indies. The vote was cordially carried.

RELATIONS BETWEEN AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

MR. PUTNAM HOWLED DOWN.

Mr. George Haven Putnam, the publisher, was hissed and howled down at Brooklyn on October 11th at a lecture which he had arranged to deliver on "Relations between America and England."

The audience had apparently been angered by a false report that Mr. Putnam, who was born in England, had said in Canada that the American revolution against England was not justified, that George Washington regretted it, and that America should apologise to the Mother Country. After the police had been called in the audience fled out of the hall singing patriotic airs and waving flags.

Mr. Putnam denies ever having said "anything so nonsensical."—Times.

present time. This state of things is all the more unfortunate as the world is suffering not from a surplus, but a shortage of commodities, and every factor which retards production delays the return of pre-war prosperity. The consumer seems unable to buy at the present high level of prices, while the producer cannot sell more cheaply without loss until the cost of labour and materials be first reduced. The remedy lies in increased production, accompanied by lower prices, and a reduction of the average production cost, but this the manufacturing community seems unable to effect. Meanwhile, if the fall in the price level which has occurred during the past few months continues at the same moderate rate the deadlock between production and consumption may be relieved without any serious consequences. It is sincerely to be hoped at any rate that a sudden fall will not occur, as production would thereby be crippled for a time and no lasting benefits would accrue to the consumer.

That the fall in prices has not been confined to the United Kingdom is evidenced by a glance at the table which the Statist gives affording a comparison of the course of wholesale commodity prices in Great Britain with those of the United States, France, and Japan.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

In ordinary circumstances, when a series of resolutions, of which due notice has been given, have been accepted with practical unanimity by a numerous assembly, the public meeting is held as to accept them whatever our individual views may be. In Hongkong, however, the circumstances are peculiar and not ordinary. The European community is very small and its material interests are too closely interwoven to make for freedom of speech, the social barriers are formidable, and "the man in the street" is seldom consulted that it is not surprising if he fails to make full use of the opportunity of expressing his views, openly when it is afforded him and prefers to rely upon either the editorial or correspondence columns of the Press. For this reason I make no apology for discussing the project for establishing a club for the joint use of Service men and Civilians under the aegis of the Y.M.C.A.

Nobody who followed the proceedings at the City Hall meeting can fail to have gained the impression that the scheme had been put forward hastily and without due consideration of essential details. We find the Admiralty, for instance, declaring that the Navy has no use for a total institution, and the General, a few minutes later, emphasising the need for a temperance hall to which young soldiers can go without being subject to the temptation of drink. Then the point is raised as to whether the Y.M.C.A., whose management is considered by the promoters indispensable to success, will accept responsibility for an institution in which alcoholic drinks are supplied, to which the answer is, apparently, that for this purpose the scheme and the rest of the building will be regarded as separate and distinct. It is an ingenious way out of the predicament but scarcely one that makes for unity.

Next the question of a name is brought forward, the "Lower Deck" expressing a preference for "Union Club" to indicate the amalgamation, and those on the "Quarter Deck," metaphorically speaking, clinging to "Y.M.C.A." for fear that otherwise the organisation bearing that name will refuse to provide the staff for the premises. H.E. the Governor, who presided, inclines to the view, apparently, that these are trifling matters which should be left to the Board or Directors for settlement, but they are matters upon which success or failure may largely depend. To tell those who may differ from the views of the Directors that they need not subscribe is neither tactful nor politic when you want to raise half-a-million dollars for a public memorial to those who fought and died in the Great War.

The scheme is so grandiose as to be almost dazzling. There are still some, nevertheless, who doubt whether the different elements which it is hoped to fuse together will be found in practice to mix well. They are not satisfied with the dictum that if they don't they "damned well" ought to. All Church-going people repeatedly admit that they have left undone those things which they ought to have done, and, believe me, they are no worse than the ordinary run of mortals. Nor does the assurance that the old social barriers are being rapidly swept away at Home help us much in this little outpost of Empire, where the old order of things—social and political—still flourishes. Why, they tell me, that only the other day it was suggested that a "tai-pan" club ought to be started in the Colony! All this, however, is beside the point so far as the new "Y.M.C.A. building" is concerned, for it is not a question of social distinction—or, as I would prefer to call it, dollar distinction—but of differing interests.

Other objections to amalgamation are that young civilians have plenty of clubs to choose from on this side of the Harbour, especially in view of the proposed development of the Cricket Club; and that, consequently, a "Y.M.C.A." for Europeans would be more useful in Kowloon, while the probable removal of the Garrison to the mainland points in the same direction. When the transfer is made private enterprise will, no doubt, provide amusements in Kowloon for the soldiers, who will have little need, then, to waste time and money in crossing to Victoria in search of it. A club close at hand would still further reduce the necessity.

Presumably the incorporation of the Colony's War Memorial in the scheme will have to be submitted to the War Memorial Executive Committee for approval. Further evidence of the haste to which I have alluded is furnished by the fact that the sub-committee met to discuss the matter

only a few hours before the public meeting was called. Had the idea presented itself earlier it is only reasonable to assume that it would have appeared on the agenda which was published in advance. As it was, its introduction was technically as much out of order as was the demand to discuss the name of the new institution after the meeting had already approved of the erection of a new Y.M.C.A. building. It would have been as well to waive the technicality in the one case as the other, I think, for the object, surely, of consulting the public was to ascertain their wishes as fully as possible. Obviously, one suggestion was welcome and the other was not, but that should not make any difference. The War Memorial sub-committee, of course, could hardly venture to take the desired course without some sign of public endorsement, after having rejected a similar scheme amongst about 60 others during the past few years in favour of a granite monument. Originally designed to cost 3 lakhs, the provision for this was recently reduced to a lakh and a quarter. Now it is proposed to erect a still less costly "remembrance of those who will never return" and devote the bulk of the money to the Y.M.C.A. building. By this compromise I am afraid the sub-committee have laid themselves open to the suggestion that if, after all, they have suddenly become enamoured of a Club they have hesitated to go in for it wholeheartedly lest they should jeopardise the preservation of the "finest site." Opinions may differ as to the relative merits of statues and cenotaphs, on the one hand, and public utility schemes, on the other, as reminders of "the Glorious Dead," but the Governor's dictum notwithstanding, I consider that Nelson's monument in Trafalgar Square serves its purpose better than, say, the National Gallery would have served it. There is no possibility of mistake for anything but that which it is, and that is very important.

It was rather amusing to hear Mr. Parr say it seemed to him now like a special dispensation of Providence that when the subscriptions to the Y.M.C.A. were made two or three years ago the building could not be erected because there was no site available. The fact is that the building was not started in deference to public opinion, voiced by this paper, those who had the project in hand adopting our suggestion that the money should be invested in War Loan instead of in bricks and mortar while the Great Struggle was being waged. It was the intervention of the Daily Press that stopped the money for which Sir Henry May asked from being subscribed at a time when every penny was needed for War Charities, and obliged the sponsor for the scheme to make up the deficiency in order to retain the sum of \$30,000 which had been promised by one donor on condition that the full amount of \$140,000 was subscribed within a month. About a year earlier Sir Henry May remarked in conversation that the Press of Hongkong did not possess the influence it ought to possess "because it did not reflect public opinion." He found out his mistake later at a cost, I believe, of some \$30,000, but he learned his lesson like a man and never showed any resentment. The result was all that could be wished. The Y.M.C.A. obtained the money it wanted, \$140,000 was invested in War Loan, and the funds for erecting a Y.M.C.A. but at the front were cabled Home within three days.

It has been suggested that the Tsim-sha-tui district of Kowloon, extending from Austin Road to the Star Ferry wharf, should be kept as a reservation for Europeans of moderate means, who cannot afford to rent houses at the Peak or to keep motor-cars to take them long distances between office and home. This, of course, does not mean that Chinese who have already settled in that area should be disturbed but merely that no more Chinese dwellings should be permitted there. The European of moderate means requires a flat of three or four rooms in a peaceful locality, as close as possible to his work, and at a moderate rental—and he requires it in his own lifetime.

The failure of the Government to secure a bid for the Old Post Office and Supreme Court site when it was offered for sale by auction this week probably created no little surprise in the official mind. Had the original idea of submitting the property in several lots been followed earlier in the year it is probable that the result would have been quite different. Two million dollars is a rather formidable sum to expect for a 75 years' lease from one purchaser in these days of trade depression. Several substantial firms which might have been disposed earlier to acquire a portion of the site for offices have, in the meantime, found accommodation elsewhere. It looks as if the Government has been disappointed by somebody.

Roderick Ransom.

DELAYED BILL OF LADING.
CLAIM FOR \$1,000.

In the Court of Summary Jurisdiction yesterday morning His Honour Mr. Justice J. R. Wood, Puisne Judge, heard a claim by Lee G. Kwong, trading as the China-Canadian Trading Co., against Lee Fuk Nam. This was a complicated matter arising out of the alleged wrongful detention by respondent of a bill of lading, and the consequent loss to plaintiff who was unable to take possession of the 10 barrels of neutral spirit to which the document referred.

Mr. Rowan, represented the plaintiff and Mr. L. d'Almeida the defendant.

Mr. Rowan outlined part of his case but subsequently made an application to introduce an amendment.

This was agreed to and the case was adjourned until December 17th to enable respondents to prepare a defence.

LONG WALKS AS A CURE-ALL.

SIR J. CANTLIE ON THE BOGEY OF THE HEART.

"Long walks cure more illnesses than most medicines."

This is the opinion of Sir James Cantlie, the famous surgeon, who lectured recently on "Exercise" at the Central Y.M.C.A., Alder-gate-street, E.C.

"This modern habit of taking medicines is all rubbish," said the lecturer. "If you feel seedy, if you are bilious, don't believe that it is hereditary. It is your own fault, and the only way you can remedy it is by plenty of exercise."

"How much exercise can you take?" he asked his audience, giving the answer: "Just as much as you like, provided that you take it gradually." Do not be afraid of hurting your heart.

"The heart is the toughest of all our organs, and stands any amount of wear and tear."

"If your heart palpitates when you go up, and downstairs keep on taking exercise until it stops palpitating."

Most of this heart trouble can be overcome by training, and is chiefly due to lack of exercise. Indigestion, too, is nearly all due to insufficient exercise.

GAMBLING EVIL IN SOUTH CHINA.

SUPPRESSION IN CANTON.

AN APPEAL TO MACAO.

In order to lessen the gambling evil in South China, Kwangtung will procure the aid of the Governments of Hongkong and Macao, says the Canton Times. The Canton Government has issued an invitation to the Hongkong and the Macao authorities for a conference in order that a uniform policy may be established regarding the matter and co-operation, obtained for the enforcement of laws prohibiting gambling.

Hongkong has prohibited gambling for a long time, and Canton has just abolished the traffic as a measure for revenue. Macao still permits and licenses gambling, however, but the Cantonese believe that the authorities of that port will soon follow the policy of Hongkong and Canton, as Portugal is a Christian country and will, undoubtedly, be in favour of action to be taken to end a traffic which breeds idleness, theft, and other crime.

Many former gamblers in Canton are talking of renewing business in Macao, where they think many habitual gamblers will play now that they have been forbidden in Canton.

The Cantonese officials believe that the authorities in Macao, like those in Hongkong, are also anxious to see the improvement of the conditions in the great province and that they will confer with them on matters which will prove of mutual interest.

PICKPOCKET IMPRISONED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. N. L. Smith, a Chinese youth was charged with picking the pockets of a compatriot and stealing \$90.

Complainant was walking along Connaught Road Central, near the Wharf of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., and felt himself jostled in a crowd. He then discovered the loss of his pocket-book and, turning round, noticed defendant beating a hasty retreat. He gave chase and arrested the man. The money was found in his possession.

Mr. Smith sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

FOOTBALL.

SECOND DIVISION LEAGUE TABLE.

The following is the table for the 2nd Division League up to December 4th.

CLUB	P	W	L	D	F	A	PTS.
St. Joseph's	6	5	1	—	19	3	10
R.G.A. Res.	6	4	1	—	15	7	10
Kowloon Res.	8	3	2	1	7	8	7
United P.C.	7	3	2	1	18	7	7
United P.C.	6	2	2	1	14	12	7
Hongkong Res.	7	3	4	—	9	7	6
South China Res.	7	2	4	—	14	11	6
Indian R.C.	7	2	4	—	12	17	6
Staff & Dep't.	5	2	2	1	8	5	5
Club de Recreo	6	1	4	1	8	16	3
Cantile	2	1	1	—	4	4	2
Panjabia	7	1	6	—	6	34	2

THE BOULON CASE.

U. S. COURT TRIAL.

MANAGER'S PRIVATE DEALINGS IN EXCHANGE.

The trial of Mr. F. G. Boulon, who is charged at the instance of Messrs. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore with having embezzled the sums of Tls. 12,250 and Tls. 1,333, was begun last week in the United States Court, at Shanghai, before His Honour Judge C. S. Lobingier.

Major Holcomb, District Attorney, and Mr. W. S. Fleming, Special Assistant District Attorney, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Haskell defended.

In opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Fleming stated that as manager of the firm, defendant had for some time been responsible for the custody and safe keeping of its funds. The charges arose out of certain transactions in exchange, some of which showed a profit and others a loss. Defendant claimed that the transactions were on his own account and that the profits belonged to him. In the case of the Tls. 12,250, however, although the transaction was made in the name of the firm, the exchange contracts were retained by defendant and no entry was made in the books until a profit was realized, when he directed that it should be placed to his own account, or to the account of certain Chinese. This, the prosecution alleged, was a pure fiction, the Chinese not being concerned at all.

Although defendant claimed that the transactions were on his own account, at no time did he have this placed on record in the books until a profit was shown, when he had the profit placed to his account. Evidence would show that the Chinese mentioned never had exchange transactions of this character with the firm, never authorized exchange to be settled forward on a speculative basis, never settled exchange with the firm at all except on the regular terms, against import orders placed by them with the firm, and had nothing whatever to do with, and no interest in, these transactions. The explanation offered by the defendant was false.

PROFIT NOT PROPERTY.

Mr. Haskell, in outlining the defence, first submitted that embezzlement could only be alleged in relation to something of value. In this case the charges referred to credit merely, which was not a thing of value and could not be embezzled. Counsel's second point was that prosecutors had never been the owners of the profits which defendant received. This was not money which belonged to the firm and had come into his hands by virtue of his position as manager. The transactions in question were entered into for his own account, but according to an old custom and practice the settlements were made in the name of the firm. These transactions were not entered into in contemplation of any stock coming forward, nor at the request of any dealers; they were marked as contracts for Mr. Boulon and were known to the officers of the company to be for his account. It was known from the beginning that he claimed the profits as his own. Profit was not property. That was his principal defence.

Mr. Charles Denby, director of the prosecuting company, gave evidence as to an interview in the office on October 12th. Defendant was asked to explain these transactions. He said there had been three in which he was personally interested, and others on behalf of the firm or on behalf of Chinese clients. The transaction which showed a profit of Tls. 12,225 he stated was on behalf of certain Chinese. He handed them their cheque and received in exchange a native order for the same amount. This, he said, he borrowed for the firm, giving his receipt, the Chinese not being willing to lend to the firm, but agreeable to a loan to himself. He credited this to the firm as a loan from himself.

Mr. Haskell (cross-examining)—There was no question with regard to Mr. Boulon's right to sell exchange on his own account?—I do not recall that.

Did you ask him about his right?—I asked him no question whatever.

Did anyone else ask him?—I do not know.

THE DEFENDANT'S STORY. Defendant then gave evidence, and said that he was engaged by the firm as import manager in March, 1917, and continued in that capacity until October, 1918, when he was appointed manager in Shanghai, acting under power of attorney. Under that power he had a right to deal in exchange. He had the right to settle exchange to limits within his responsibility. Other employees could only settle exchange on his authority. An employee who settled exchange for his own account through the office name was responsible, and took all risk for loss or gain. He took no responsibility for the firm's transactions; but all would be in the firm's name. If the exchange rate was favourable, the employee took it. If it was unfavourable, he left it alone. Witness's salary was Tls. 976 per month, with 4 per cent commission, possibly \$15,000 per quarter. Witness had known the firm settle exchange for speculation purposes only on one occasion.

Witness went on to describe the methods of the office in exchange transactions, showing that the bank's record, and that of the broker, in respect of all transactions, went through the accounts department. The department knew that the transactions concerned in this case were for his account. Witness went on to explain why he had arranged for a guarantee in respect to certain of the transactions—to cover possible loss—anticipating that exchange would be much weaker (as it was now) than at the time he purchased. Also, in view of the firm's critical position, and the possibility of the Asia Bank stepping in and asking that the exchange be taken up, he wanted to ensure that any loss which might occur could be paid up immediately. Accordingly, he had three contracts guaranteed. The condition was that the guarantors should take one-third of the profits, if any.

The hearing was adjourned until next day.

DELICACIES
for XMAS

Gift boxes of Chocolate by Cadbury, Fry, Pascall & Cailler.
Crystallised Fruit from France in 2 lb. boxes.
Chiver's Xmas Puddings in 2 lb. Basins.
Crosse & Blackwell's Puddings in 1 lb., 2 lb. and 3 lb. tins.
Chiver's Mince-meat in 1 lb. bottles.
Crosse & Blackwell's Mince-meat in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins.
Kentish Cob Nuts.
Finest Newtown Pippin Apples.
Crackers & Table Decoration by Mead & Field and Caley.
Marrowfat Peas from the Garden of England, Kent.
Genoa & Cherry Ripe Cakes in 2 lb. tins.
Malaga Imperial Figs in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins.
Muscatel Raisins in Clusters.
Marron Glace. Salted Almonds.
Stuffed Dates. Stuffed Prunes.
French Plums in 1 lb. and 2 lb. bottles.
Stilton Cheese, first from England for 4 years.
"Pineapple" Brand Hams, fine quality.
English Ox Tongues in 2 lb. tins.

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We have just received a new stock, the special wear of which are porous and absorbent, thus preventing chill.
INSPECTION INVITED.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH BROTHER'S AGENCY.]

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.
LIVELY DEBATE ON RELATIONS OF
COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.

GENEVA, December 6th.

Mr. Doherty opposed the reference of Canada's resolution to the Committee, but complied with the unanimous wish of the Bureau as he did not desire to cause dissension.

There was a lively debate on the relations of the Council and the Assembly on the report of the first Commission dealing with general organisation drawn up by Signor Viviani and Mr. Rowell (Canada).

Lord Robert Cecil maintained that the Council must always be the chief executive power.

The African and the Australian delegations would not vote on the report unless Articles III and IV of the Covenant, which diminished the competency of the Assembly, were modified.

Signor Viviani recognised the possibilities of difficulties between the Council and the Assembly, but relied on the general spirit of goodwill and on the mixed commission which Mr. Balfour proposed.

Mr. Rowell exhorted them to trust to the Covenant which allowed certain elasticity in the relations of the Council and the Assembly. It was impossible, he said, to give the Assembly powers not provided by the Covenant.

Sir William Meyer (India) urged that the question of powers must be clearly defined, in order to avoid unfavorably impressing Oriental countries, but withdrew an amendment to this effect after Mr. Rowell's explanation.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMENDMENT TO ELIMINATE
ARTICLE X.

GENEVA, December 6th.

The Canadian delegate, Mr. Doherty, in the Assembly, moved an amendment for the elimination of Article X. of the Covenant under which the members undertake to respect territorial integrity and to preserve against external aggression mutually. This was one of the obnoxious clauses in the eyes of the United States, and the proposal was probably intended to facilitate the entry of the United States into the League.

It is noteworthy that Senator McCormick, a close friend of the President-elect, is proceeding to Geneva to submit Mr. Harding's view. The Canadians have made a statement that they are willing for the amendment to come up at the next Assembly, in accordance with the resolution covering all amendments carried last week.

THE COVENANT AMENDMENTS.

LONDON, December 6th.

The proceedings of the League of Nations Assembly have hitherto been of the character of discussions in Committee. Its most significant decision has been the postponement of amendments to the Covenant. The Scandinavian delegations have testified to the goodwill which characterizes the spirit of the Assembly by concurring in the decision, but the Argentine delegation has withdrawn from the Assembly, on the ground that the shelving of its amendments is tantamount to a rejection of the international ideals for which Argentina has always stood.

The consensus of opinion among the delegates is that it is better to postpone the amendments till experience has been gained of the actual working of the present Covenant. It is suggested that the Assembly, which is apparently marking time in the absence of America, should appoint a Special Commission, after the break up of the Assembly, to consider the amendments to the Covenant with a view to negotiating, for the admission of the new American administration before the meeting of the Assembly in 1921.

Mr. Branning, interviewed by Reuters, recognized that the Assembly was justified in cautiously approaching revision of the statutes, and hoped that the Argentine delegation would reconsider their decision. The withdrawal of the Argentine Republic from the League is not confirmed. A message from Buenos Aires says that the Foreign Secretary, interviewed by Reuters, said that he knew nothing of the matter.

PROPOSALS REFERRED TO
COMMITTEE.

GENEVA, December 6th.

The Argentine delegates were absent from the Assembly of the League to-day. Lord Robert Cecil regretted Argentina's action and said that if all members acted similarly no progress could be made. But his faith in the League was unshaken.

Mr. Branning moved that the Argentine proposal to admit all Sovereign States and the Canadian proposal for the suppression of Article X. of the Covenant be referred to a Committee to report to the next Assembly.

The following are the articles of the Covenant of the League of Nations referred to in the above messages:—

Article III.—The Assembly shall consist of Representatives of the Members of the League. The Assembly shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time at sessions may be convened at the Seat of the League or at such other place as may be decided upon. The Assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world. At meetings of the Assembly each Member of the League shall have one vote, and may not have more than three representatives.

Article IV.—The Council shall consist of Representatives of the United States of America, of the British Empire, of France, of Italy, and of Japan, together with Representatives of four other Members of the League. These four Members of the League shall be selected by the Assembly from time to time in its discretion. Until the appointment of the Representatives of the four Members of the League first selected by the Assembly, Representatives of the United States of America, of the British Empire, of France, of Italy, and of Japan, shall be Members of the Council. With the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may name additional Members of the League whose representatives shall always be members of the Council; the Council with like approval may increase the number of Members of the League first selected by the Assembly for representation on the Council. The Council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year, at the Seat of the League, or at such other place as may be decided upon. The Council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world. Any Member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a Representative to sit at any meeting of the Council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that Member of the League. At meetings of the Council each Member of the League represented on the Council shall have one vote, and may not have more than one representative.

Article X.—The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

PEACE OFFER TO IRELAND.
PREMIER STATES HIS POLICY.

LONDON, December 6th.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions with regard to the report that he was negotiating with the Sinn Fein leaders, Mr. Lloyd George merely reaffirmed the Government's willingness to explore every avenue leading to a real and lasting settlement. He said he would regret very much if it were true that a Sinn Fein Conference had repudiated peace negotiations. He had just received a telegram from Father O'Flanagan, but had not yet considered a reply. He wanted to discover if Father O'Flanagan was able to speak for the Sinn Fein Party. He again emphasized that the Government were willing to discuss with anybody authorised to speak on behalf of the Irish people any question which would bring peace to Ireland.

Replying to Mr. Deylin, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government did not intend to drop the Home Rule Bill, in view of the action of the House of Lords.

SINN FEIN RESPONSE TO
PREMIER'S SUGGESTION.

LONDON, December 6th.

The Reverend Mr. Flanagan, acting President of the Sinn Fein Organisation, has telegraphed to Mr. Lloyd George:—"You state that you are willing to make peace immediately. Ireland, also, is willing. What is the first step? What do you propose?"

DUBLIN COUNCIL OBJECTS.

LONDON, December 6th.

The Sinn Fein Divisional Council in Dublin has repudiated the peace negotiations with England, declaring that any person discussing terms with a foreign Government, unless authorised by Dail Eireann, is guilty of treachery.

RAID ON DUBLIN CORPORATION.

LONDON, December 6th.

The Dublin Corporation was raided to-day and six members arrested.

GERMAN CABLE DISPUTE.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FRANCE
AND AMERICA.

NEW YORK, December 6th.

The New York Times understands that the deadlock in the International Commission between France and the United States over the German cable which France has cut and diverted from London to Brazil. It is believed that the United States declines to afford the cable an American landing, if France insists on retaining it.

AMERICA'S BUDGET.

NEW YORK, December 6th.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to Congress the Estimates for 1921, amounting to \$4,684,000,000, which is an increase of nearly a billion dollars over the appropriations for the current year, but \$211,000,000 less than last year's Estimates. This year's Estimates continue the war-time costs, those for the Army being \$800,000,000 and the Navy \$298,000,000. The Republican Congressional leaders are preparing concerning reductions on the Democratic Administration's Estimates.

GREEK PLEBISCITE.

ON EX-KING CONSTANTINE'S
RETURN.

ATHENS, December 6th.

A plebiscite on the question of ex-King Constantine's return took place throughout the country without any disturbance. The result will probably be announced to-day. Amongst the voters were the Royal Princess at present in Athens. It is taken for granted that the day went in favour of the ex-King, more especially having regard to the manner in which the plebiscite was conducted.

HOW PEOPLE VOTED.

LONDON, December 6th.

According to French diplomats, yesterday's plebiscite in Greece was taken in most singular fashion. It is stated that soldiers were taken to the polling booths by their non-commissioned officers and that voters were allowed to vote without producing their cards. Certain Prefects are said to have issued official circulars threatening the electors with punishment if they voted against Constantine.

DEMONSTRATION OF "ENTENTE'S"
STRENGTH.

PARIS, December 6th.

A Havas message says:—The happy outcome of the London conference, which gave such a practical demonstration of the Entente's strength and cohesion, is greeted by the French papers as a triumph of common sense. The journals say that prevention is better than cure, and, while entertaining no idea whatever of interfering in Greece's internal affairs, the Allies have a perfect right to warn her of the consequences of her restoring the ex-Kaiser's brother-in-law to the Throne. Greece, so far, has been depending to a large extent upon Great Britain and France's financial support. The Allies have an unquestionable right to withdraw that support should Greece assume such an unfriendly attitude, to say the least.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT
BRITAIN.GENERAL PAGE CROFT'S
SUGGESTION.

LONDON, December 6th.

In the House of Commons, replying to General Page Croft, who urged that all State departments should be instructed to order only British goods so long as there was unemployment in Great Britain, Mr. Lloyd George said that general instructions had already been enforced to give preference to products of the Empire in Government contracts. It was impossible, the Prime Minister said, to lay down a universal rule, as certain foreign products must be purchased, but the Government fully sympathized with the general tenor of the suggestion.

M. C. C. TOUR.

BRISBANE, December 6th.

A match between the Marylebone Cricket Club and an Australian eleven ended in a draw. The Australians compiled 255 runs in the first innings. Douglas Mackenzie took 45 runs. In the second innings, the Australians made 182 runs for 5 wickets. The M.C.C. made 357 runs. Headed made 96. The last wicket stand brought in 95 runs.

BURMA RICE.

EXPORT RESTRICTIONS
MODIFIED.

DELHI, December 6th.

Burma traders were allowed to export rice from January 1st to such destination, by license. The Government estimates that out of 2,100,000 tons of white rice a million tons will be available for export to foreign countries from Burma. This amount will be increased, if India does not require the balance. The Government reserves power to reimpose strict control, if a rise in prices necessitates it.

NEW INDIAN COUNCILS.

PROSPECTS OF NEW
CONSTITUTION.

DELHI, December 6th.

The elections for the new Councils are not completed, but show poor voting. Many prominent men of the late Legislative Assembly will contain a large percentage of Moderate. The results of the polls indicate that the new constitution has every chance of success, despite the fact that a considerable portion of political influence remains outside the Council, due to Mr. Gandhi's non-co-operation propaganda.

BOLSHEVIK ADVANCE.

GENERAL BALAHOVITCH'S
FORCES DRIVEN BACK.

LONDON, December 6th.

The Times Warsaw correspondent says that General Balahovich's force has been driven over the Polish frontier, where it has been disarmed. General Balahovich was slightly wounded and is in hospital in Warsaw.

THE WARWICK COMEDY CO.
"THE LAW DIVINE."

Mr. H. V. Esmond's play, "The Law Divine," from Wyndham's Theatre, London, was the Warwick Comedy Company's offering for the second night of their season in Hongkong, in the presence of a large audience. The play enforces the lesson that a wife should not let public work—even if it be the most urgent of war activities—come between her and her husband to such an extent that married life becomes emptied of all meaning. Jack La Bay (Mr. N. Thorpe Mayne) is the last person to be considered in his own house—even the young people treat him as a cypher—and being "a man and not a mummy" (as he bitterly tells his wife when the strain has reached breaking point) he is slipping into too friendly relations with an attractive widow, Daphne Gray (Miss Beatrix Wynne). Tragedy is averted by the wife (Miss Joan Mayne) dropping committees, circulars, knitting, telephones at the bedside, and all the other paraphernalia of the woman-organiser and concentrating on what the politicians would call "home affairs." A rapprochement is reached before the young people of the household—who have been suspecting of late that "their old fossil of a father" is something of a "gay dog"—have a chance to realise how narrowly the domestic circle has escaped breaking up.

Miss Joan Mayne's rendering of the character of the wife was the most striking part of the performance. The author has made exceptional demands upon the histrionic powers of the leading players, but Miss Mayne rose superior to them all. She was well supported by the remainder of the cast.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE
CAUSE.NOTABLE SPEECH BY AN
EX-TROOPER, M.P.

An unemployment debate originated by the Labour Party in the House of Commons recently prompted one of the most refreshing speeches heard in the House for many a day. The hero of the evening was Mr. Alfred Hopkinson, son of the former vice-chancellor of Manchester University, who served as a trooper in the war and is now a successful employer of labour. The House filled to hear him attack Government, Labour, and employers all in turn.

Mr. Hopkinson said:—"Every penny spent on unemployment doles by the Government, or the provision of work which is largely useless, means more unemployment in the future."

"Every £20 per annum taken in taxes from my own works means probably one person less in my employment. If the Government take £1,500 in taxes from me—and they will be lucky to have it this year—it means that in the process of some long time one very inferior house may be built; whereas, if they leave that £1,500 with me, I shall build, summer or winter, but at once, two excellent houses."

Mr. Hopkinson drew so doleful a picture of the impending crash in industry that members laughed heartily when one of them was moved to ejaculate a fervent "Cheer up!"

"The crisis would have come quite apart from the war," said Mr. Hopkinson. "It all dates from the People's Budget introduced ten years ago by the present Prime Minister. It was Mr. Lloyd George who taught people that it did not matter whether they worked or not; some benevolent body called the State would provide for them. And, of course, they do not work; it's human nature," he added amid laughter and cheers.

Mr. Hopkinson turned to the blame which he thought should be laid on employers.

"We have given up the first function of directors—which is to direct and not to grow rich. Employers who say they dare not employ disabled men because they dare not offend the unions are not speaking the truth. It pays them not to do so."

"We yielded during the war to every demand from the trade unions for more wages, whether the work was well or ill done; we added an extra percentage of profits for ourselves; and passed it all on to the consumer, and this is the result."

"My own workpeople have told me that they know increased production is good for them as well as for the country, but they find one real stumbling-block. The shall make the boss a millionaire. The only way out is for the boss to see that he does not become a millionaire."

"That's not human nature," interrupted Sir Frederick Banbury, as the House laughed again.

"But for the grace of God I might have been a millionaire myself," retorted Mr. Hopkinson, amid more laughter. He added that his own profit-sharing scheme had resulted in such increased production that he believed no engineering works in the country now had a better output. "It goes against the grain to give up half or three-quarters of your income at first; it's quite terrible," he added, amid much laughter, "but as soon as you start it gets easier and easier and easier."

BUSINESS ORGANISATION.

LORD LEVERHULME'S VIEWS.

Lord Leverhulme, the president of the O.P. Club, was the guest of the club at a bohemian dinner given at the Royal Adelaide Rooms, prior to his departure for America. There was a large attendance of members, who were presided over by Mr. T. McDonald Rendle.

Lord Leverhulme, replying to the toast of his health, proposed by the chairman, said that he had visited America at least forty times. "It was a country that every Englishman ought to visit, as they had more to learn from a visit across the herring pond than they could learn in a lifetime if they stayed at home. The same rules prevailed there, as in Great Britain. Straight business in America was successful business, just as straight business in Great Britain was successful business. Right down in their hearts Americans appreciated what was good in us, and in the manufactures we were producing. There was no jealousy in adopting anything that we had got that was good. He had had to scrap a great many of the ideals with which he started business. One of them was that salaries should be paid on a basis of merit. After fifty-four years of business he was receiving a salary of all his employees. Recently he read that the ideal system of employment was good wages, a bonus on production, and profit-sharing. He began that thirty-two years ago, but he found in practice that such a scheme only excited the opposition of organised trade unionism. Industries could best be run by those who had given a lifetime's study to them. In England there was a ladder by which the office boy could rise to the chairmanship of a company. But that meant innumerable acts of self-denial, the giving up of picture shows, and all sorts of allurements, and devotion through a long life to the service of the public and the study of business."

One of the main necessities of a boy who started in that way was that he should love his occupation. Whilst profits were essential to the financial stability of business, they were the least part of the attraction to a man who approached his occupation in the true spirit of an artist in the endeavour to build up a business that would be a source of pride and pleasure. With all respect to Lord Haldane, you could not engage a man to undertake the responsibilities of a business on a salary however great. That would never prove attractive to the right man. Any one who had the idea of organising a board composed of workmen without vision and without imagination to build up a business, was doomed to failure. A man must start at the bottom of the ladder and be trained. All theories of lawyers that they could do this, that, and the other thing by Acts of Parliament, and ignore the vital point of previous training, were doomed to failure. The only practical commonsense proposition was that a man should be fitted for the position he was called upon to occupy, and no other thing would fit him but practical training. (Cheers.)

V.C. FOR DEAD OFFICER.

"HE DIED FIGHTING."

It is announced in a supplement to the London Gazette that the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Victoria Cross to the late Captain George Stuart Henderson, D.S.O., M.C., 2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment. "For most conspicuous bravery and self-sacrifice."

On the evening of July 24th last (states the official account of the deeds for which the honour was awarded), when about fifteen miles from Hillah (Mesopotamia), the company under Captain Henderson's command was ordered to retire. After proceeding about 500 yards a large party of Arabs suddenly opened fire from the flank, causing the company to split up and waver. Regardless of all danger, Captain Henderson at once reorganised the company, led them gallantly to the attack, and drove off the enemy. On two further occasions this officer led his men to charge the Arabs with the bayonet and forced them to retire. At one time, when the situation was extremely critical and the troops and transport were getting out of hand, Captain Henderson, by sheer pluck and coolness, steadied his command, prevented the company from being cut up, and saved the situation. During the second charge he fell wounded, but refused to leave his command, and just as the company reached the trench they were making for he was again wounded. Realising that he could do no more, he asked one of his N.C.O.s to hold him up on the embankment, saying, "I'm done now, don't let them beat you." He died fighting.

BISHOP OF LICHFIELD TO GIVE
UP HIS PALACE.

The Bishop of Lichfield (Dr. Kempthorne) has announced his intention to leave his palace at Lichfield, and to live in a much smaller house in the Close. He proposes to allow the palace to be used by the Theological College as a residence, and as lecture rooms for students. The Bishop gives as his reason for this action that the palace cannot be kept going at present prices. The yearly income of the see is nominally £4,200, which, after paying rates, taxes, etc., leaves the Bishop £2,500 for official expenses, which amount to £800, and subscriptions, £500. Thus £1,200 only is left for the upkeep of the palace, which the Bishop states cannot be kept going for less than £2,000.

SHADOW CITIES.

INGENIOUS PLAN TO SAVE PARIS.

The special correspondent of the Manchester Guardian in Paris states that the most gigantic scheme of camouflage on record has just been made public. In Paris it was planned in 1918 to build three dummy Paris fifteen miles from the real city, on which German airmen could drop all the bombs they wanted without injuring a soul or anything but street lamps of primitive pattern and vast quantities of canvas and framework. These other Paris were to be true "cities of light," while the real Paris shrouded herself in darkness.

The inventor of this plan was an electrical engineer, Mr. Jaccopuzzi, and to prove its utility he constructed at Ormeau Merly, about fifteen miles north-east of the city, a complete Gare de l'Est, with two kilometres of railroad track, signals, sheds, trains, engines, houses, and a neighbouring street. It was so completely the Gare de l'Est that French airmen flying over it by night did not know it was not real. The rest was translucent canvas. Dummy trains were laid on ground, but they were as deceptive as the Trojan horse. Factories that emitted steam and smoke were produced by the most primitive means, and made big with the rays of small searchlights shining through them. His streets were just rows of half-hidden lamps in a desolate and uninhabited region. All that was lacking to make the plan a complete success was that it should be bombed, and its appearance was so good that the authorities decided to make two other camouflage districts like it, one on the bend in the Seine below Fontainebleau, where the river would help the illusion, and another of light and vapour, to represent the industrial district to the east of the city, which nervous German airmen, knowing Paris ought to be somewhere about, would jealously bomb and joyfully depart home again—while Paris slept in peace.

Before the plans could be put into execution the Armistice came and stopped them, but in the archives of the War Office they still exist.

A NEW THING IN FLYING.

EVOLUTIONS WITHOUT "JOYSTICK."

The French aviator Frontal has just carried out an interesting experiment at Villacoublay. In the presence of officials of the Aero Club and others he made a flight in a Mothair-Saunders monoplane of 80 h.p., with the "joystick" tied with cords to prevent it from being used. Frontal rose into the air, flew several times round the aerodrome, and then made a perfect landing, all without any assistance from the controls which had hitherto been regarded as indispensable for the operation of aeroplanes.

The pilot's success is not considered to be attributable to his particular skill, but the experiment is viewed as a demonstration of the invariable conditions governing flight. The fact raises no question, of course, of dispensing with the "joystick," as only the simplest evolutions—straight horizontal flight; descent; are possible without it.

There is a great deal of expert interest in flying in France just now, and all the most brilliant aviators, as well as the leading manufacturers, were represented at the air meeting, organized by the Aero Club, at Rue, near Versailles. The meeting began with a cross-country race for aeroplanes, owners for which there are 18 entries, including a woman pilot, Mile. Boland. Later, an attempt was made to beat the altitude record.

THE BLIGHT OF CONTROL.

GOVERNMENT AS TRADER.

"Wherever the Government has relaxed control there has come an improvement in trade."

This striking statement was made recently by Mr. Walter Runciman, formerly President of the Board of Trade, at a luncheon given by the National Association of Merchants and Manufacturers.

Mr. Runciman continued:—"British shipbuilding is now the most prosperous interest of its kind in the world owing to Lord Pirrie's speedy relinquishment of control."

"Tea under control was 2s. 8d. per pound a year ago, but is now 1s. 10d. including duty. Such falls were brought about not by any genius on the part of a firm, but by the ordinary processes of trade."

"A friend of mine has offered to provide granulated sugar at 96s. a cwt. Why should not Mr. McCurdy let him import? Because the food Ministry has big stocks which they want to sell themselves."

Mr. Runciman urged that the consumer in the United Kingdom was paying at least 5d. per pound too much for sugar. Sir Hugh Bell, who presided at the luncheon, said the association was formed for the purpose of bringing home to the world at large that the only way in which we could recover the trading position we occupied prior to 1914 was by reassuming that freedom which to a very great extent we possessed before that date.

THE OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

Commander Bellairs and Colonel Woodcock have given notice on the second reading of the Official Secrets Bill to move:—

"That, while His Majesty desires to assist successive Governments by the grant of adequate power to arrest those who plot against the safety of the Empire, this House declines to give a second reading to a Bill which enables the Government of the day to treat members of Parliament, members of Governments, editors of newspapers, and other public critics as criminals when, by reason of their position, they become the possessors of information or documents which the transient Government of the day may regard as secret, and which may therefore become the instrument of abuse and tyranny."

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CLEMENCEAU'S DICTIONARY ON LOVE AND MARRIAGE.

BY GEORGES CLEMENCEAU,
Late Premier of France.

From a book of short stories written in
earlier days by "The Tiger" and published
in an English translation, "Surprises of
Life" (London, Eveleigh Nash, 7s. 6d.)

The question of love and marriage has
manifestly the most absorbing interest for
humanity. Presumably dissatisfied with
the actual experiences of life, men, women,
old people and young seek in fiction, in
dreams, the unattainable or the unattained.
Life passes. Those among us who, on the
brink of the grave, question themselves
honestly, recognise that more chances of
happiness were offered them than they, fickle
or wavering, made shift to grasp.

To protect the weak—that is to say, the
woman and the child—against the caprice
of the strong, is assuredly the duty of
society. But who will claim that marriage,
as instituted by law and practised by custom,
performs that office, and does not often
than not result in the triumph, whether
just or unjust, of man?

There are happy marriages, whatever
novelists say. There are married couples
who love each other, and live happily
together to the end of their days. There
are also unhappy unions. "I alone know
where my shoe pinches," said a celebrated
American when congratulated upon his happy
home. Men or women, great numbers can
say the same.

"Life," said the wise Mokokubamba, "is a
procession of delights. As soon as one has
disappeared, another has started upon its
way. It may be a more or less long time
in arriving, but no one will begrudge
waiting for it, and the waiting is often the
best a man gets out of it."

I know of no greater error than to sup-
pose that extraordinary adventures are
what make life interesting. If one looks
closely one finds that the truly marvellous
things are those that happen to us every
day, and that duels, dagger thrusts, even
automobile accidents, with accompanying
hatred, jealousy, betrayed love, and treach-
ery, are in reality the vulgar incidents
in the enormous drama of our common life
from birth to death.

We cannot deny that signs of altruism,
born principally of love, manifest them-
selves on all sides in the animal world.
The defence of the young is the com-
monest instance of it. The courtship of the
male is also marked by exhibitions of
generosity, even as it is on the boulevard.
When a cock finds a worm, does he not
summon his entire harem and magnificent-
ly toss to them the savoury morsel?

Everywhere in the world people are born,
they live and they die without knowing
exactly why, and without arriving at any
reasonable explanation of the strange events
they so often witness. They are untroubled
by the difficulty of the problem. When they
come into the world their first business is
to lament. All their life long they lament
over the labour involved in preserving their
lives, but when it comes to dying they
cannot make up their minds to it without
lamentation!

Humanity means weakness.

LESS CIGAR SMOKING.

EFFECT OF BUDGET DUTIES.

Since Mr. Austen Chamberlain introduced
his last Budget there has been a marked re-
duction in the retail sales of champagne and
cigars, says the Times.

Cigar merchants say that during recent
months clearance of bond and importa-
tions from Cuba have practically been sus-
pended. The public, it is stated, refuse to buy,
at the high prices necessitated by the heavy
duty and the inflated cost of the tobacco.
In 1914 a really good Havana cigar could be
bought at 40s. to 50s. a hundred, but to-day
the cost is more than 25s. a hundred. Figures
of the Customs yield from imported cigars
during the past four or five months would
be interesting.

When merchants are a little surprised at
the "slump" in the sale of champagne, as
prices have not been substantially increas-
ed. In many cases growers have, should-
ered a part of the duty in the hope of
maintaining the English demand. Inquiries
made of Messrs. Hodges and Butler,
in Regent-street, showed that current
quotations range for well-known brands
from 20s. to 30s. a dozen. In the West
End restaurants, 2s. a bottle is a common
charge, and some of the smaller wine mer-
chants are asking 25s. to 30s., but these
prices are a survival of reckless war-
time expenditure and are not justified.
The falling-off in the demand for sparkling
wine may perhaps be attributed to a wave
of economy rather than to resentment con-
ceded by the old colonial duty. Restaurant and
hotel proprietors, if they wish to sell more,
might easily reduce their charges by 25 per
cent. and still obtain a sufficient margin of
profit.

DANGERS OF SERUM TREATMENT AVOIDED.

A means of avoiding the dangers attend-
ant upon the injection of anti-toxin
serum, such as anti-tetanus, anti-
diphtheria, and other serums, is now
announced. It is known that the use of
these remedies may occasionally have
serious consequences, one of which is known
as anaphylaxis. There is reason to believe
that this condition is due to the produc-
tion in the animal injected of a pre-
cipitate which obstructs the arterioles.

MM. A. Lumière and J. Chervodier, of
Paris, have now discovered that a minute
quantity of hypophosphite of sodium added
to the serum prevents the precipitate from
forming. In a note read at the Academy
of Science they state that in experiments
on the guinea-pig, which is peculiarly
liable to these accidents, the precipitate is
prevented by the addition of hypophosphite
of sodium. Times.

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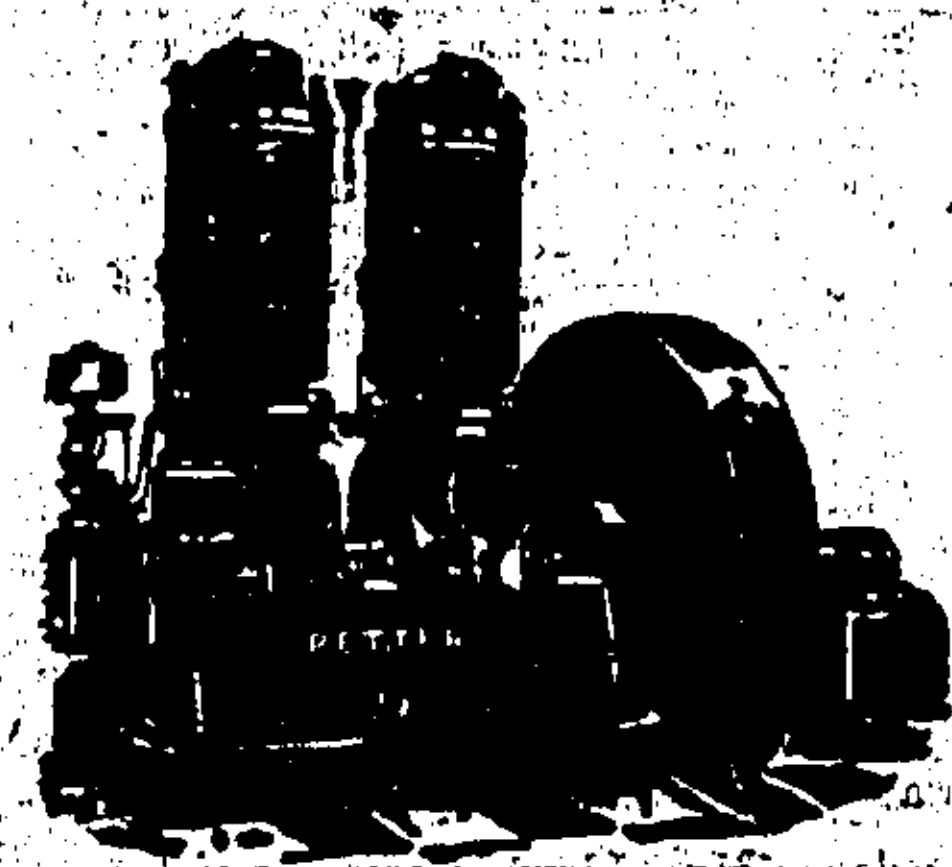
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AWA MARU sailing from Yokohama ... Friday, 10th December.

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BANGKOK MARU (omitting Yokohama) ... Wednesday, 8th Dec.

SHIDZUKA MARU ... Saturday, 11th Dec., at 11 a.m.

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General Agent for South China

THE ESCAPE OF LITTLE HSU.

THE DIPLOMATIC NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, November 29th.

This afternoon the Japanese Legation has published the text of the note addressed to the Tokyo Government by the

Waichaiopn wherein the latter held the Japanese Legation responsible for the

escape of General Hsu Shu Cheng from the Japanese Legation Guard and for the

consequences therefrom, and the text of the Japanese reply thereto. They are as follows:—

[Translation.]

From the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Japanese Minister (dated

Peking, November 29th, 1920).

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE.—By Your Excellency's Note under date of November

16th, you inform me, to my great astonishment, that Hsu Shu-cheng who had been

given shelter in your Legation Guard compound made his escape from there between

the night of the 14th instant and the morning of the 15th.

It will be recalled that, upon receipt of Your Excellency's Note of August 9th,

informing me that Hsu Shu-cheng had taken refuge in your Legation Guard compound, this Ministry requested Your

Excellency under date of August 9th, for a Mandate having been issued for the

arrest of Hsu Shu-cheng, Tseng Yu-chung and others, owing to their grave military

and criminal offences, you would see your way to facilitate their prosecution by

refraining from allowing them to get free or from conducting them to any other

place of hiding. In view of the above, and furthermore of Your Excellency's

Note of August 9th, in which it was declared that they had been strictly warned

entirely to refrain in this case of shelter from concerning themselves in politics, and that they were placed in entire isolation

from outside, it is not only a matter of surprise to my Government but it is also

clearly at variance with what was declared in Your Excellency's Note, that Hsu Shu-cheng should have effected his escape as he did.

Besides your Note under reply states that Hsu had of late repeatedly

communicated to Your Excellency his desire to withdraw his original request for

refuge and to leave your Legation. It is obvious that his intention was to escape, and therefore your Legation Guard ought

to have exercised vigilance and to have taken the precautionary measures necessary to prevent his escape. It is also

difficult to understand how the communication of your Legation reached this Ministry as late as the afternoon of the 16th

instant, in spite of the fact that Hsu had escaped between the night of the 14th

and the morning of the 15th instant.

In consideration of the above, I now have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the following four proposals with

some explanations:—

1.—By the statement in Your Excellency's Note that Hsu and the others were

warned entirely to refrain from concerning themselves in politics and that they were placed in isolation from outside, your

Legation undertook the full responsibility of surveillance. Now having allowed this

prominent figure to effect his escape, your Legation has proved itself incapable of

keeping its word, and you are therefore requested to convey by an official Note an

expression of regret to my Government, to whom your Legation is thus held responsible.

2.—Your Legation Guard had the duty of keeping watch on Hsu and the others, and yet it took no notice of signs of

intention to escape prior to the incident, and merely reported the matter to Your

Excellency after the event in words of surprise. It is thus very clear that the

Legation Guard, lacking vigilance, could not fulfil its duties. It is requested, therefore, that adequate punishment should be

inflicted.

3.—Hsu having escaped at such an important juncture as the present, your

Government, should be responsible for the occurrence of any undesirable incident, disturbance of local peace and order, or

obstruction of international relations which may be caused in the future by his activities in the sphere of influence of your

country in or outside of China.

4.—Your Legation having already failed to fulfil its duty of keeping watch on Hsu

with the result that he escaped, it is not desirable that the other eight, should any

longer be detained in your Legation Guard compound. It is, therefore, requested that a solution should be facilitated

by handing them over, as already solicited, to my Government.

I may add that Mr. Hu, Minister in Tokyo, is instructed to approach your

Government with a communication to the same effect.—I avail, etc.

From the Japanese Minister to the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs (dated

November 27th, 1920).

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE.—Acknowledging the receipt of Your Excellency's Note,

dated November 29th, replying to my Note dated November 16th on the subject of the

escape of Mr. Hsu Shu-cheng from the compound of the Japanese Legation

Guard, I have the honour to inform you that having immediately telegraphed the

contents of your Note under acknowledgment to my Government, I am now in

receipt of instructions from them directing me to communicate to you their reply

as follows:—

It is first of all a source of regret to my Government that your Note contains

many points which appear to them to originate in misconception on the part

of your Government of my previous communications in connection with the asylum

given to Mr. Hsu and the eight others.

It should be recalled that Mr. Hsu and the others all came spontaneously to this

Legation and solely in compliance with this request, in view of international practice

well established especially in China, that I gave them shelter in the Legation Guard

compound. If, therefore, any one of them should now spontaneously withdraw the

original request for refuge and venture to run the risk of being arrested by leaving

the protection of this Legation there would be no reason why this Legation should forcibly prevent him from doing so.

Indeed it is highly impermissible so long as they are in the compound of this Legation that they should take advantage of

the protection of this Legation to make the place a basis of intrigue. That is why they were strictly warned immediately on their arrival to refrain from

concerning themselves in politics and were placed during their sojourn in isolation from outside, and this practice since has been faithfully observed. It is evident

that the Legation cannot go any farther and place them under personal restriction by means of confinement or otherwise.

From the above considerations and from the fact that Mr. Hsu hoodwinked the

Legation Guard Authorities and effected his escape without regard for the advice of this Legation it will be clearly seen that there is no reason whatever why my Government or I should be held responsible for this incident, while indeed the Chinese police forces guarding every gate of the Legation Quarter should now feel

their greater burden of responsibility. It should also be made clear on the other hand that in the real nature of things I found myself under no legal obligation to inform you of Mr. Hsu's escape. I was, however, only too pleased, in view solely of the friendly relations between our two

countries to communicate to you all the bare facts pertaining to his escape, in the same spirit as I had informed you of their refuge in this Legation. The communication was sent in without delay after careful examination of the circumstances prior and subsequent to his escape for the sake of thoroughness. As regards 1 and 2 of the proposals set forth in Your Excellency's Note, therefore, no question of responsibility toward your Government arises.

3.—It should be noted that since it is clear from the above that I had no right or obligation to stop the escape of Mr. Hsu, the situation, as far as he is concerned, is quite the same now after his escape as that before his arrival in this Legation. There is, therefore, no reason why my Government should be held responsible for anything which may take place in future. Moreover, I cannot find myself in a position to state anything about such hypothetical cases as stated in your Note. At the same time it is, of course, the most earnest hope of my Government, from the point of view of friendly relationship between our two neighbouring countries, that the apprehension now entertained by your Government will never be realized.

4.—It is quite plain that the right course of policy which underlay the action of this Legation in giving shelter to these gentlemen, in the light of common humanity, of general international practice and many precedents, can in no wise be affected by the single fact of the escape of Mr. Hsu. In the event of the remaining eight cancelling the request which they made to us for protection of this Legation it would be impossible for me, as already stated, forcibly to prevent them from doing so. If precaution is deemed necessary the only way open to your Government would be to encourage your police to provide

against contingencies. In any way it is not incumbent upon this Legation to hand over the eight gentlemen in question. It may further be added that this Legation will continue as long as these eight gentlemen are under the protection of this Legation to place them in isolation from outside and prevent them from concerning themselves in politics. This does not mean for a moment the confinement of these gentlemen on behalf of your Government, nor indeed could this Legation be in a position to confine them.

As I thought this too self-evident to state in particular when I replied to your Note of August 22nd by which you requested me to refrain from allowing the refugees to get free from conducting them to any other place of hiding, I simply stated that I could not consent to the handing over of those gentlemen. I now trust that this point will no longer be misunderstood by your Government.—I avail, etc.

"RECONCILIATION."

OLIVE BRANCH TO GERMANY.

When the last English mail left London a spirited discussion was going on in the London papers with regard to a letter addressed to German Professors, by certain prominent connected with Oxford University. Great interest centres on the discussion by the fact that the poet laureate, who denounced the Germans during the war took an active and leading part in forwarding the letter which is as follows:—

To the Professors of the Arts and Sciences and to Members of the Universities and Learned Societies in Germany and Austria:—

Since there will be many of you who fully share our heartfelt sorrow and regret for the breach that the war has occasioned in our friendly intercourse, and since you cannot doubt the sincerity of the feeling which engendered and cherished that old friendliness, you must, we believe, be sharing out hope for its speedy re-establishment.

We, therefore, the undersigned doctors, heads of houses, professors, and other officers and teachers in the University of Oxford, now personally approach you with the desire to dispel the embittering animosities that under the impulse of loyal patriotism may have passed between us. In the field where our aims are one, our enthusiasms the same, our rivalry, so far from envenomed, we can surely look to be reconciled, and the fellowship of learning offers a road which may—and if our spiritual ideals be alive, must—lead to wider sympathy and better understanding between our kindred nations.

While political dissensions are threatening to extinguish the honourable comity of the great European States, we pray that we may help to hasten that amicable reunion which civilization demands. Tenet ratio quod dies imperpetuum est.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SHANGHAI		"CHOYSANG"	Thurs.	29th Dec.	Flight
KOBE		"YATSHING"	Fri.	10th Dec.	Flight
NINGPO, WHARF, CHEFOO & DALNY		"CHEONGSHING"	Fri.	10th Dec.	3 a.m.
MANILA		"LOONGSANG"	Fri.	10th Dec.	Noon
SANDAKAN		"HINSANG"	Fri.	14th Dec.	10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW		"CHAKSANG"	Wed.	15th Dec.	10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA		"CHAKSANG"	Mon.	20th Dec.	2 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Lights and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailing from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chooan.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "CHAKSANG" will be despatched on or about Dec. 20th, for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
GENERAL MANAGERS

TELEPHONE NO. 218.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

Vessel	OUTWARDS.	Due Hongkong
"GLENLUCE"		20th Dec.
"GLENADE"		7th Jan.
"GLENARA"		18th Jan.

Vessel	HOMWARDS.	Discharge
"GLENGLUE"		about 10th Dec.

Movements are subject to change without notice.
For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

Tel. No. 21 Feb 5 ex 28 and 3696.

Cable Address
Kawasaki, Kobe.
Bentley's A.B.C. 5th Ed.
and Scott's Codes.

Telephone: Sannomiy
3844, 3933.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI.

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUZAKI.

Managing Director: Mr. MATSUYAMA.

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA,

No. 2, Bunko, Kobe.

(22)

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.**INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.**

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.
Managing Agent.**"ELLERMAN" LINE.**
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON & ROTTERDAM... "CITY OF LINCOLN"... 15th Dec.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

to RINE & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE	"LIANGCHOW"	On 8th Dec. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"HINKIANG"	On 9th Dec. Noon.
THAIATAP	"TAIKOOWANYI"	On 9th Dec. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"CHIHLY"	On 10th Dec. 12 P.M.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 11th Dec. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"KANGCHOW"	On 11th Dec. 4 P.M.
SWATOW & HANGKOW	"KANGCHOW"	On 14th Dec. 10 A.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TUKOW	"SHANTUNG"	On 14th Dec. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Europe and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents.**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIKONG"	—	Capt. J. B. Thomson	FRIDAY, 10th Dec. at 12 Noon.
"HAIKONG"	—	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, Dec. 14th at 12 Noon.
"HAIKONG"	—	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	FRIDAY, 17th Dec. at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.**NEW YORK DIRECT**

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"CITY OF AGRA"	—	via Panama	30th Dec.
"LAOMEDON"	—	via Suez	13th Jan.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or **THE BANK LINE LTD.** HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. **REBE & CO.** CANTON.**P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.****APCAR AND EASTERN &****AUSTRALIAN LINES**

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf, West Indies.

MAURITIUS, East & South Africa, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

New Zealand & QUEENSLAND PORTS, Red Sea,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"BOMALI"	5,712	8th Dec. 10 A.M.	Marcellus, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	5,400	14th Dec.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"DEVANHA"	5,100	18th Dec.	Marcellus, London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	5,702	21st Dec.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"DILWARA"	5,400	11th Jan.	Marcellus, London & Antwerp
"PLASSY"	5,243	21st Jan.	do.
"DELTA"	5,000	4th Feb.	do.
"KHUYA"	5,000	18th Feb.	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TANDA" 1-7,000 | 29th Dec. | Calcutta via Singapore.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Dec.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	17th Jan.	Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"TANDA"	7,000	28th Dec. 6 A.M.	Shanghai & Japan.
"BANCA" (Cargo)	6,000	25th Dec.	Shanghai & Japan.
"PLASSY"	7,400	23rd Dec.	Shanghai & Japan.
"DILWARA"	5,400	29th Dec.	Shanghai only.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P.O.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gossard & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MAKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

25, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct

service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAYE MARU" ... Wednesday, 24th Jan.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Tuesday, 9th Dec.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"INDUS MARU" ... Saturday, 18th Dec.

SAIGON, HANGKOW & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"SHEN MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd Jan.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand, and

Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

via Seattle and Shanghai—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate

ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S. in connection with

Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ATSUMA MARU" ... Friday, 10th Dec.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and

Cuban Ports.

"AMUR MARU" ... 27th Jan. 1921.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Sunday, 19th Dec.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation

for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K.

wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAI MARU" ... Sunday, 28th Dec.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI.

"BOSU MARU" ... Thursday, 16th Dec.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YABUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 144 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia. Lr. Hongkong for Australia.

"CHANGSHA" ... 10th Dec. 4 P.M.

Sailings Subject to Alteration.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply

of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light

throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried.

Reduced Fares: Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For Freight and passage apply to— **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. [43]**T. K. K.**
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE FAIRWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
KOREA MARU	20,000	Dec. 17th.
SHINRYO MARU	20,000	Dec. 31st.
SHINRYO MARU	20,000	Jan. 13th.
SHINRYO MARU	20,000	Feb. 7th.
SHINRYO MARU	20,000	Feb. 24th.

† Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

via JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA

CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

Through by TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
TOKUYO MARU (Cargo only)	—	Dec. 9th.
KIYO MARU	17,300	Jan. 15th, 1921.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,

King's Building.

Tel. Nos. 2274 & 2275.

Agents at Canton:
Messrs. T. M. GRIFFITH, LTD.**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.****FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPATCHMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000	On or about 14th Dec.
	"PAUL LEGAT" 20,000	On or about 24th Dec.

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ	"CHILI" 10,000	On or about 18th Dec.
	"AMAZONE" 10,000	On or about 31st Dec.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. HODENFUSER.Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. & Japanese Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, & VANCOUVER
(Calling at Seattle and Kobe)

"CROSSKEYS" ... About Dec. 25th.

For PORTLAND direct.
(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama)

"MONTAGUE" ... About Dec. 19th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Carriage points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478. FIFTH FLOOR, HOTEL MANHATTAN.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "SURUGA" ... about 15th Dec.

For HAVANA, CUBA.

S.S. "SURUGA" ... about 15th Dec.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.
THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478. AGENTS. FIFTH FLOOR. HOTEL MANHATTAN. 1774

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"HWAH PING" January 13th.**"VICTORIA"** February 10th.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.

Agents,

112, DECEMBER 2nd, 1920.

